

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURE PEST SERVICE

Introduction. The Cooperative Agriculture Pest Service (CAPS) Program is a pest detection system that protects the food supply of the USA and is integral to the Department of Homeland Security. The close proximity of New Hampshire to the major international ports of Boston, Halifax and Montreal makes it extremely vulnerable to introductions of exotic (non-indigenous) plant pests. This program will facilitate the early detection, rapid response and appropriate action needed to address any such introductions.

Objectives. To conduct surveys for exotic plant pests in New Hampshire. The many alien pests (including insects, nematodes, fungi, bacteria and viruses) could ultimately have negative impacts on national plant resources, agricultural production, trade, and/or the environment and the economy. The CAPS Program focuses on pests that have a high risk of being introduced or a high potential for use as agents of biological terrorism. Survey activities in New Hampshire will involve primary and secondary surveys for 2003, and will focus on the following target pests:

Primary Survey:

European Crane Fly (*Tipula paludosa*)
Lesser Japanese Cedar Longhorn Beetle (*Callidiellum rufipenne*)
Leek Moth (*Acrolepiopsis assectella*)
Siberian Moth (*Dendrolimus sibiricus*)
Viburnum Leaf Beetle (*Pyrrhalta viburni*)
Pine Shoot Beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*)

Secondary Survey:

Asian Longhorn Beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*)
Brown Spruce Longhorn Beetle (*Tetropium fuscum*)
Chrysanthemum Rust (*Puccinia horiana*)
Daylily Rust (*Puccinia hemerocallidis*)
Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis*)
European Chafer (*Rhizotrogus majalis*)
European Spruce Bark Beetle (*Ips topographus*)
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (*Adelges tsugae*)
Japanese Pine Sawyer (*Monochamus alternatus*)
Lily Leaf Beetle (*Lilioceris lili*)
Rose Stem Girdler (*Agrilus aurichalceus*)
Small Hive Beetle (*Aethina tumida*)
Sudden Oak Death (*Phytophthora* sp.)

Justification. In the event that any of these plant pests should become established in New Hampshire or if their current distributions within the State should expand, the resulting impacts could pose a significant economic impact. New survey information will aid the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) as well as allow New Hampshire to take expedient regulatory action to curtail their spread and reduce economic losses.

NAPIS. State survey data are entered into the National Agricultural Pest Information System (NAPIS), <http://ceris.purdue.edu/napis>. This database contains information on the current presence and/or absence of pests. It will assist in the export certification of various plant products in agriculture and forestry.

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